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. . . In an article written for the *Independent* at the request of the editor, Mr. Edward Tregear, the New Zealand commissioner of labor, declares that the arbitration act, which has been by certain persons persistently declared to be a failure, has been on the contrary remarkably successful. "The general effect of the act has been to promote stability of business and confidence in undertaking contracts, to raise wages, to shorten working hours and prevent unnecessary overtime, to eliminate the 'sweater' and to encourage legitimate, honest competition in trade."

. . . The circular sent out by the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, giving reasons why business men should promote international arbitration, is being widely used and commented on by the press, as well as extensively circulated by the leaders of business organizations.

. . . The *New Age* says that M. Camille Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, has done a very sensible thing—he has abolished the ceremony of "christening new battleships." Perhaps Mr. Pelletan will one of these days do a still more sensible thing—abolish a lot of the battleships themselves.

. . . In the 674 years between 1141 and 1815 England and France were at war 266 years, or for every two years of peace one year of fighting. Since 1815, a period of nearly 90 years, the two countries have not had a single battle. It is becoming every day more and more improbable that they will ever fight again.

. . . The British government has offered the Jews, as a site for a self-governing Jewish colony, an elevated tract of land in East Africa on the Uganda railroad. The territory is two hundred miles long, admirably watered, fertile, cool, covered with splendid forests, nearly uninhabited, and healthy for Europeans. The Zionist congress held recently at Basel, Switzerland, appointed a committee to investigate the offer.

. . . Among the other recommendations, in his last official letter before retiring from the command of the army, General Miles recommended that the cavalry branch of the Service should be cut down as being "entirely out of proportion (to the infantry), useless and enormously expensive."

. . . The following statement on war was adopted at the recent Rhode Island Universalist Convention:

"Christian precepts and aggressive war can have no true affiliation. War as it is claims recognition by Christianity, and is to be considered in its hideousness, without any respect for sophistry or selfishness as apologist.

"Without now entering upon the discussion whether war can ever be justified, it is a most conservative statement to say that Christian men ought not to justify any war until all possible honorable effort has been made to avert it, and has failed. We believe that false notions of heroism because of war are working toward the moral ruin of the young people of our land, and that Christianity ought to speak the truth in such an issue."

. . . *L'Universel*, the organ of the movement for international peace among the Christians of France, published at Havre, is now in its sixth year.

. . . The increasing power of militarism in England is shown in many ways. Lord Esher has recently urged that every boy of seventeen who is physically fit should be compelled to undergo a course of training in national cadet schools, which he would have created throughout the country.

. . . We regret deeply to have to chronicle the sudden death at Winnetka, Ill., of Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known writer on economic subjects. Mr. Lloyd was the foremost American advocate of state arbitration of labor disputes after the manner of the New Zealand system. He was at the maturity of his powers, and might have wielded for many years a powerful influence, as he had already done, in favor of industrial justice and right. Recently Mr. Lloyd had become powerfully impressed with the strength and importance of the international peace movement, and had at once thrown the whole weight of his influence in its favor, and connected himself with the American Peace Society.

. . . The death of Sir Michael Henry Herbert, the British Ambassador at Washington, is a great loss to both countries. Though he had served at Washington for only a brief period, he had made his influence strongly felt in favor of good relations between his country and ours. He was following faithfully the pacific policy of Lord Pauncefoot, who had done so much in the interests of permanent peace between Great Britain and the United States. The British government will show itself wise if it continues to send us such men as its envoys.

TO ARBITRATION.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD BRENHOLTZ.

Blest Arbitration, boundless boon to man,
Significant assumer of the soul in all,
Appropriate partner in the Peace-man's work,
Declarer of the day when War shall cease —
Hail, hail thy universal sway!

Democracy's defense against all deathly deeds,
Base Battle's bearer to unbottomed grave,
Sincere saluter of contestants with the kiss of peace,
All-uncorrupted, calm, convincer in despite of purchased courts —

Hail, hail thy universal sway!

Announced in notes of joy that jubilantly praise Almighty
God at end of war,
Embodied in the ballot cast that bears behest of ours,
Revealed in revolutions swords rebelled against, —
Thou art, O Arbitration, born of Love and Peace, th' acclaimed
compatriot of every cause that cries:
"Come let us reason — not resort to force."

Conspirator that hast conspired to strangle Strife;
Well-wisher of the world, most wise, that daily waits to deal
cursed War a death-blow, to his face;
Adviser of the down-trod: "Dare demand, and I will speak
the doom;"

Beguiler of the brute to plead where brutes are evermore
brought low —

Hail, hail thy universal sway!

Conceived by Love incarnate close at hand,
 Brought forth for this: To furnish Peace a realm and race
 complete and fit,
 Endowed with daring to demand the earth as thine,
 Enthroned in hearts whose homage hastes where Justice
 stands —

Thou art, O Arbitration, born of Love and Peace!

Less loved than War by lisping lass unschooled by life,
 Less loved than War by wanton, warriors waste their pay and
 manhood on,

Less loved than War by world that wounds its Christ to death—
 But thou, O Arbitration, born of Peace and Love, art now,
 hast been, and evermore shalt be th' acclaimed compatriot
 of each cause that cries:

"COME LET US REASON—NOT RESORT TO
 FORCE."

TURNERSVILLE, TEXAS.

Communicated.

"Are ye come out as against a thief, with swords and staves?"

Very pleasant was the visit, which has just ended, of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, and doubtless many were the friendships that resulted or were cemented between Americans and Englishmen. Every such interchange of courtesies we hail as weaving new threads in the warp and woof of the white flag that ought to float forever over both nations.

But how unspeakably absurd were those gaudy uniforms and those towering bearskins, at once the delight and the terror of the small boy! And how silly the lugging with them everywhere of those cumbersome weapons of war, as if at any moment they might have to use them against us!

We recall nothing more ridiculous, unless we except the spectacle last July of the swords dangling at the sides or tangled among the legs of the uniformed boys that rendered so excellent service in escorting the groups of visiting teachers. It was all very nice to have these handsome cadets of the school battalions pilot the fair "schoolmarms" so gallantly to points of interest. But why those "terrible swift swords"? Did the beardless wearers really fear that they might meet bandits or hostile savages in the jungles of the Back Bay or Charlestown, or the wilds of Lexington and Concord? Shades of "Don Quixote" and the immortal "Sancho!"
 NEWTON, MASS., Oct. 17, 1903. H. B. S.

Present Tendencies Toward the Unity of the World.*

BY DR. JOSIAH STRONG.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Conference: I was once asked to make a three-minute address on the "Evidences of Christianity." [Laughter.] I did it, which encourages me to undertake a ten-minute talk on a new world tendency which, beyond peradventure, will ultimately realize the permanent world peace. There is strength in the thought that this great consummation of a world peace is not our work and God our

helper, but it is His work and we are His helpers. All nations and reformers everywhere like to believe that God is on their side. It is far more important to have a rational conviction that we are on God's side. I venture to think that even in ten minutes I may help to show you that those who are seeking and working and praying for the great consummation of international peace are on God's side. This assurance ought to give us patience to wait and inspiration to work for its full coming.

If the Mississippi Valley were tilted only a few hundred feet the great river would empty into the Arctic Ocean instead of the Gulf. The reversal of this current would profoundly affect the future of the United States. Far more profound are the results which are to follow the reversal of a great world tendency as old as life on this planet. During all the past that stream of tendency has been toward diversity; in all the future that stream is to be toward oneness. This profound change has taken place during the lifetime of our honored and beloved host.

Students of civilization are now attaching far more importance than formerly to physical conditions. The vital law is recognized that life must adapt itself to environment,—the wing to the air, the fin to the water, the foot to the ground,—and that when environment radically changes life must readjust itself under penalty of death.

When human life began, increasing population created a pressure which induced a movement outward. Men came under different environments, which resulted in differences of habits, customs, characteristics of social organization and of political organization, in one word, of civilization. As men became isolated, peoples who once spoke the same tongue became estranged. A language, like everything else that lives, grows, and hence with this increasing distance from one another grew up increasing barriers to communication. Thus, down to the nineteenth century, the peoples of the earth were isolated from one another in radically different environments which tended constantly toward differentiation. But during the past century a profound change took place. Under the influence of steam and electricity distances and differences are now being overcome, and intercommunication is producing its far-reaching results. The industrial revolution produces certain conditions wherever it goes, and that revolution is journeying round the world. Emerson—and I believe that every one who speaks to-day is expected to make at least one quotation from him—Emerson says that coal is a portable climate, which is equally true of ice. To-day the climate of one country may be shipped to another. With coal, ice, furnaces and the products of our manufactures, we find that homes are being equipped throughout the world in much the same way, producing substantially the same conditions and much the same climate. In many places in Cairo and Constantinople the American might imagine himself in Chicago or in San Francisco.

In like manner the press is producing a climate of opinion which is growing wider and wider. Millions are reading the same printed page. It would be interesting to study to what extent Shakespeare has served to harmonize the thinking of different nations. The same is true of the Bible. In like manner science is

* Address at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, May 28, 1903.